animated nature, the friends and enemies of Farias showing equal vehemence in sustaining their views. On the 31st day of March the vote was taken, and

wise important. It is as follows:

1. Permission is granted to the actual President of the Republic to take command in person of the forces which the Government may place under his command, to resist the foreign enemy.

2. The Vice Presidency of the Republic, established by the

law of 21st December last, is suppressed.
3. The place of the provisional President shall be filled by substitute, named by Congress according to the terms

4. If in this election the vote of the deputations should be tied, in place of determining the choice by lot, Congress shall decide, voting by person.

5. The functions of the substitute shall cease when the pro-visional President shall return to the exercise of power.

6. On the 15th day of May next the Legislatures of the States shall proceed to the election of a President of the Republic, according to the form prescribed by the constitution of 1824, and with no other difference save voting for one indivi-

7. The same Legislatures shall at once transmit to the Sovereign Congress the result of the election in a certified

This decree having been passed, it was at once signified to Congress, through a Minister, that Santa Anna was desirous of assuming the command of the army immediately, and marching to the east to provide for the national defence. Congress went provide for the national defence. Congress went at once into permanent session, in order to choose a substitute for the President. The election resulted in the choice of Senor D. Pedro Anaya. He received 60 votes and Gen. Almonte 11, voting by person, and 18 votes against 3 counting by deby person, and 18 votes against 3 counting by devisits of congratulation and ceremony on account of the pressure of public business. Santa Anna left the capital for the army at 2 o'clock P. M. the same day.

El Republicano says that the Mexicans have good reason to congratulate each other upon the selection of Senor Anaya; that he rendered services to the cause of independence; that he stands well with the army; and that the whole nation acknowledges his fitness for public affairs, his probity and

The same spirit which is here indicated in El Republicano is evinced in the general tone of the United States—who owe the press. We have the Diario del Gobierno of the Control of the United States—who owe side of the United States—who owe the press. We have the Diario del Gobierno of the Control of the United States—who owe the Diario del Gobierno of the Control of the United States—who owe the Diario del Gobierno of the Control of the United States—who owe the Diario del Gobierno of the United States and the Diario del Gobierno of the United States and the Diario del Gobierno of the United States and the Diario del Gobierno of the United States and the Diario del Gobierno of the United States and the Diario del Gobierno of t the 9th ultimo, the leading article in which is a long homily upon a similar text—Revenge or Death. The article points to one source of the weakness of the nation in the war. As our arms advance, the material points to one source of the weakness of the nation in the war. As our arms advance, the material points to one source of the weakness of the nation in the war. As our arms advance, the material points to one source of the weakness of the nation in the war. As our arms advance, the material points to one source of the weakness of the weakness of the president should determine. The consummation of the "annexation" of this province to the United States?

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The consummation of the "annexation" of the "annexation" of this province to the United States? to defend its own territory against us. This policy is rebuked as suicidal, and the States are conjured to bring their contributions to the General Government, which alone can effectually provide for the Citizen Pedro Maria Anaya, President Substitute national defence.

The civil disturbances in the State of Mexico appear to have been brought to an end on the 1st of April. The pronunciados on that day consented to lay down their arms definitively, although there to lay down their arms definitively, although there

fortifying the capital. The opinion most generally expressed was that the work should be com-

rrow the new orling secretary to prove that our name ranks with justice among the have received a copy of El Monitor, published in the city of Mexico, of the date of 6th April. The leader of this paper in a warm appeal to the patriotism of the people to depend their wives and children, their homes and firesides against the invading foe; to disregard his superior means and resources, and to dispute every inch of ground with him. The Mexicans are counselled to change their mode of conducting the war, and instead of confining themselves in defenceless to guard the many natural passes and strong defences which the country affords, and to carry on fierce partisan warfare. The Mexican Government is duly impressed with the necessity of thus conducting the war, and of the complete ruin which must be the fate of Mexico if an opposite course is pursued. "Vers Cruz," says El Monitor, "is a lasting testimonial of the savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of Mexicon; I have not accepted power for the triumph of savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of Mexicon; I have not accepted power for the triumph of savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of Mexicon in the control of the country. The control of the country is a lasting testimonial of the savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of Mexicon in the control of the country. The control of the country is a lasting testimonial of the savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of Mexicon is a copy of the Government are projects of the invader, which each of the projects of the must be the fate of Mexico if an opposite course is pursued. "Vera Cruz," says El Monitor, "is a lasting testimonial of the savage manner in which our enemy is waging the war, and of the brutalities of a reckless soldiery. Shall we continue this mode of defending our country in preference to selecting the immumerable mountains, the passes, the cliffs, which the invaders must traverse before they reach the capital of this Republic. Shall we expose delicate women and innocent children to cruel deaths, and still more cruel outrage, by keeping up this disastrous system of warfare?" "But," adds the writer, "it is not alone necessary that we should avail ourselves of the country; it is also necessary to the natural defences of the country; it is also necessary that we should avail ourselves of the natural defences of the country; it is also necessary that our country; it is also necessary that we should avail ourselves of the natural defences of the country; it is also necessary that our country; it is also necessary that our arms should thrust forth the enemy from our territor.

determinately power for the triumph of any party. The Government thinks only upon the common are worthy of recomment that the country. Through. It is necessary to to fore that our country may be independent, that the cause of our race may triumph, it is necessary to oppose to this fatal inscription "Force and Liberty;" it is necessary to oppose to this fatal inscription "Force and Liberty;" it is necessary that we necessary that we should avail ourselves of the country; it is also necessary that our country; it is also necessary that our arms should thrust forth the enemy from our territory.

The attorney is a consequence of the positions taken building the toriumph of any party. Through, it is necessary to oppose to this fatal inscription "Force and Liberty;" it is necessary to oppose to this fatal inscription "Force and Liberty;" it is necessary to oppose to this fatal inscription "Force and Liberty;" it is necessary to oppose to this fata of the natural defences of the country; it is also necessary that every citizen, without any exception, should aid in maintaining the independence of the country. No profession or social relation should exempt any man from the duty of bearing arms in defence of the country." The Government is then uppealed to, to compel all citizens to share in the labors

order to struggle with them, that we become great and strong then appealed to, to compel all citizens to share in the labors and glories of the war, and to reward those who with alacrity take arms.

On the 5th of April Senor Gamboa addressed the Mexican Congress to the following effect:

Gentlemen: Vera Cruz has succumbed, and it has been successed that an army of 9,000 to 10,000 men is marching to the interior of this Republic. This, as it has been seen by every one of us, has caused a general sensation, and it is feared that at the end of the present month or beginning of the next the Vandalic army of North America will reach the earlies of all our energies.

Let the nation rise up united; let it enter upon the struggle with them, that we become great and strong by that power which rules the universe—the power of democracy and citization.

In accepting power I have sworn to defend our independence and our institutions. The oath is ascred. The nation can confide in my longer to but the serve in the following effect:

Gentlemen: Vera Cruz has succumbed, and it has been suggested that at the end of the present month or beginning of the interior of this Republic. This, as it has been seen by every one of us, has caused a general sensation, and it is feared that at the end of the present month or beginning of the next the Vandalic army of North America will reach the earliested that at the end of the present month or beginning of the next the Vandalic army of North America will reach the earliested to remove the sovereign Congress to another place, and several measures have been proposel; but none of these have reference to fortifying or putting our city in a proper state of defined, however, that a resistance may be useless; that all will give up to define the control of the mongret and motley population of New Mexico a public the mother of the mongret and motley population of New Mexico, the time and our institutions. The oath is secred. The mation is secred. The mation is secred. The mation is secred. The matio

renturers, I would still doubt my eyes. I flatter myself that

the proposition carried by a vote of 38 to 35.

The following day a decree was passed embodying the above proposition, which decree is other-

shat the Mexicans should imitate the Numidians and Carthagenians, when attacked by the Romans in ancient times; or should follow the example of the memorable Saragossa, which, under the command of that great hepo, Palafox, was reduced to a pile of ruins, burying 100,000 combatants beneath them; but I do wish to see that we should do what has been done throughout the world on similar occasions—that is, we shall resist the enemy to the last possible extreme.

Paris, in 1814, did not capitulate against the whole forces of Russia, Prussia, England, and Austria, until it had suffered considerable losses under Gens. Marmont and Mortier. That same city, Paris, after the battle of Waterloo, where the immortal Napoleon lost forever his glory, endeavored to defend herself against the immense torrent that threatened to destroy her, and, organizing an army with the divisions of Gens. Davoust and Grouchy, they still fought hard battles at Sevres and Izly. Even Madrid, the capital of the nation to which we were once united, did, by herself, resist the powerful army that France sent against her; and, notwithstanding her oppression, a popular movement was torned against the French,

were once united, did, by herself, resist the powerful army that France sent against her; and, notwithstanding her oppression, a popular movement was torined against the French, and there Murat exercised his most bloody vengeance.

And can it be imagined that the Mexicans will be frightened and quail at the sight of a handful of adventurers? Such a conquest would surprise the world more than that which Cortez obtained over the Empire of Montezuma; for at that time it was necessary, in order to cause this city to surrender, that it should be besieged by more than 200,000 Tlascaltees, united with the Spaniards, and that every resource of subsistence should have been exhausted. And at that time the natives had not the incomparable means of defence which we natives had not the incomparable means of defence which we now possess—means which I will not mention here—aa by so doing I suppose it would be an insult to persons of common

In accordance with what I have here manifested, I am of

by person, and 18 votes against 3 counting by deputations. The result being promulgated, permission was granted that Senor Anaya should at once take the oath of office. This was on the 1st of April. On the 2d Senor Anaya entered upon his duties as President. He dispensed with the usual

when the Spaniards had nearly lost all their Peninsula, a

dress of the Substitute President ANAYA, which we copy as disclosing his views in regard to the war :

of the Republic, to his Fellow-Citizens.

menced immediately, and the Republicano says that the Government had charged a principal officer of the North converted into conquerors, to gain possession to prepare a plan of fortifications to of a territory which the faith of treaties, which rights the most to think and speak of these things. Reconcile them, if you have voices in the States, may do well, perhapt to think and speak of these things. Reconcile them, if you have voices in the States, may do well, perhapt to think and speak of these things. Reconcile them, if you have voices in the States, may do well, perhapt to the North converted into conquerors, to gain possession to the North converted into conquerors, to gain possession to think and speak of these things. Reconcile them, if you have voices in the States, may do well, perhapt to the North converted into conquerors, to gain possession to the North converted into conquerors are considered in th

the engineers to prepare a plan of fortifications to be presented in a couple of days.

The clergy of the archbishopric of Mexico have bound themselves to the Government for a million and a half of dollars, payable monthly. The clergy of the different bishoprics are to do the same.

The clergy of the archbishopric of Mexico have bound themselves to the Government for a million and a half of dollars, payable monthly. The clergy of the different bishoprics are to do the same.

The territory which the faith of treaties, which rights the most worthy of respect assure to us. Never was there a defence worthy of respect assure to us. Never was there a defence to the children and the constitution—liberty; and ask yourselves if Mr. Polk is not advancing rapidly, not as a component part of the law-making power, but as that power territory we have lost, the cities which have been hombarded, the blood which has so profusely flowed in this war, all constrain us to prosecute it undismayed by reverses. It is necessary to prove that our name ranks with justice among those of the free people of the universe. Let us accept the trial didates feeling their way—will you give him a seat? Will be diddeted the providence subjects us—that from great crises necessary. Peaks a seat will be a defenced to the mixture of the law-making power, but as that power itself?

Carry out the propositions, and see where they will lead you. This people, if citizens, must be represented in Connecessary to prove that our name ranks with justice among those of the free people of the universe. Let us accept the trial didates feeling their way—will you give him a seat? Will be a defence the constitution—liberty; and ask yourselves if Mr. Polk is not advancing rapidly, not as a component part of the law-making power, but ask yourselves if Mr. Polk is not advancing rapidly, not ask yourselves if Mr. Polk is not advancing rapidly, not ask yourselves if Mr. Polk is not advancing rapidly.

Carry out the propositions, and see where the constitution—liberty; and

AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Suppression of the Vice Presidency in Mexico—A new plan of Government, &c.

By the arrivals yesterday from Tampico and Vera Cruz we are in possession of files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 9th of April.

Various projects were started in Mexico by the enemies of Gomez Farias to remove him from power. When Santa Anna assumed the reins of Government as President, there was no deposition or overthrow of Gomez Farias, as has been generally stated in the press of the United States. He retained his office of Vice President, and would enter upon the discharge of the Executive functions the moment of the army. Notable were the devices of his enemies to get rid of him, which they could only do do by some form of constitutional action. Santa Anna would allow no other course. At last they hit upon this plan: They brought in a bill declaring that the Vice Presidency of the Republic, created by the decree of the 21st December, 1846, should be suppressed. The debate upon this was of the most animated nature, the friends and enemies of Farisas animated nature, the friends and enemies of Farisa was not deposited to the suppressed. The debate upon this was of the most animated nature, the friends and enemies of general animated nature, the friends and enemies of the suppressed. The debate upon this was of the most animated nature, the friends and enemies of general animated nature, the friends and enemies of general animated nature, the friends and enemies of the suppressed. The debate upon this was of the most animated nature, the friends and enemies of Farisas animated nature

as to decieve statesmen of even the general and accurate information of Col. Benton; for the resources of this province were greatly overrated. As was the case in Texas before the expedition in 1841, the character of this people, their feel-ings and views, were misunderstood in the United States; for it was supposed that they were at least willing, if not desirous

it was supposed that they were at least willing, if not desirous, to come under our Government. And another error existed in regard to the amount of military force which it was supposed Mexico could draw from this province during the war.

For these reasons, the military as well as political and economical ones being all unfounded, it is believed that Col. Benton advised, and Mr. Polk ordered, an army to be march. saw-we amquered!

United States. It was but a military possession, and was only expected to be such. But the solemn farce was enacted of administering the oath of allegiance to the United States with nearly two thousand American soldiers, with loaded arms, around each village, and sixteen pieces of ordnance ready to fire into it. No wonder the Alcalde, under such a duress, would swear by the whole calendar of saints! The Gover nor had fled when we reached the capital, or he, too, with row of cannon fronting his palacio, would have been made "citizen of the United States," in the face of the law which de cutzen of the United States, in the face of the law which de-clares that no subject of a foreign Power at war with the Uni-ted States can, during the war, become a citizen. He would have been metamorphosed, by a speech from the General, (and an oath, probably taken with a mental reservation that it should be broken as soon as convenient,) into an American citizen by virtue of Mr. Polk's orders; and here, on foreign soil, himself an alien enemy, would have been entitled to the protection of the United States Government as fully as any native-born or duly naturalized citizen and patriot in the States! Such was the doctrine implied in all the General's acts; but, fered it to pass.

There was a sort of interregnum in the Government her There was a sort of interregium in the Government nere when we reached the capital. Some civil government was necessary for the convenience of the people; and a very good one was in fact established. It was right enough that crimes against natural laws and good morals should be punished; that rights—civil and social rather than political—should be protected; and laws for this purpose were promulged by the conquering General. We saw the necessity for this arrangement during the war, or until our doings here could be examined by the people's representatives at home. The move by the General was a bold one, but under the circumstances i had to be made, or the conquest abandoned; and we did no

When the Spaniards had nearly lost all their Peninsula, a regency was established at Cadiz, which convoked the Cortes of the kingdom, and immediately promulgated the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy. These events took place in the midst of the bombs and shells which the French army was throwing into the city, and when they were (unsuccessfully) besieged by General Victor.

In France, when the allies conquered for the first time, the Senate did not change its residence, and in its stead constituted a provisional-government. The like happened after the fall of Napoleon, and the Chamber of Representatives appointed a commission of government, of which Fouche was the President. enough in enforcing them, using for that purpose the machi-nery of the courts, which we knew to be necessary for other ledges his fitness for public affairs, his probity and his energy. He has never been an aspirant for this or any other office. The Republicano thinks him calculated to unite all parties, and that the selection of him will confer credit upon the Congress. It thus concludes: "In the front of an enemy conquering and menacing, we conjure all Mexicans who love the honor and even the existence of their country that henceforth they have but one party—that of Independence; and but one device—Ventar of Independence; and but one device of It is interest necessary, for this very reason, that we are thrown into a sudden dismay and dismay and dismay and dismay and dismay and es here. He prosect

The Picayune of the same date contains the Inaugural Adsentenced to be hung! True, on the perturbation and others, the execution of the sentence has been postponed and others, the execution of the sentence has been postponed to President Polk-the real father of the Government here-

for his consideration. The ultimate decision of the case im volves important principles. counsel contended strongly that the whole proceedings were without law to support them, but in vain. The Judge though

it his duty to go on. On the 3d of April President Anaya held a consultation with various military officers and other distinguished individuals, upon the propriety of fortifying the capital. The opinion most generally expressed was that the work should be commenced immediately, and the Republicant of ambition, and deeply penetrated with the capital. Thus, under the orders of Mr. Polk—so far as the machinery here can do it—the political relations of this people towards the United States are changed. If this conviction is legal, then "annexation" is complete; and the people of New Mexico must now be recognised as "fellow-citizens."—A country which, with but few exceptions, is inhabited by ignorant, dishonest, treacherous mentals. Thus, under the orders of Mr. Polk-so far as the m

asking a participation by the "citizens" of Texas here! And why did not the General give back to Texas her own, after we

United States, instead of referring all these matters to Texas' tion from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace.

As an independent State, Texas is sovereign over her own territory: then what right had the agent of Mr. Polk to appoint a Governor over this portion of the "free and enlightclaim to be territorial courts, but are within the limits of a State! Are they not anomalies? But we have many things afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state. FRANCE.

Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th instant, by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade in food to the 31st July, 1848, is now all the state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state.

Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th instant, by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade in food to the 31st July, 1848, is now all the state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state.

Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th instant, by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade in food to the 31st July, 1848, is now all the contemplated extension of the present system.

But, it this is now a State of 1 eritory, how unfortunate for us that there are no orders here to draught the militia. We might in this way soon have the army filled up from these "citizens," and then go home to our wives and children—those of us who have not yet fallen victims to the rigor and unhealthiness of the winter climate here, operating on constitutions from the climate of the old States, to say nothing of the other causes of disease and death—causes which still sustain a most distressing mortality among the troops.

questions for the next Presidential candidates.

I would suggest the following, as among the number abso-

I would suggest the following, as among the number absolutely necessary: 1. Generally speaking, how many new territories do you think ought to be added to the Union?
2. How much and what part of Canada will you annex?
3. What say you to Nova Scotia? 4. Will you extend the boundaries of Oregon to Behring's Straits? and, if so, how much and what part of Kamschatka will you send a General to conquer? 5. And will you or will you not convict the Kamschatkadales of treason against the United States, if they speak of revolt against the authority which you have forced upon them? These questions might do; but I have still one or two more: What do you say in regard to Cuba? and what do you think of the annexation of Hayti?

Let me not be misunderstood. Let murderers here be hung;

Let me not be misunderstood. Let murderers here be hung; let rogues and thieves be imprisoned, or, as is sometimes done, take the lash in the public square. All this is well enough, and may prevail under the present Government very properly, in order that we may hold the conquest until the war is over. But if the conquered do not relish our Government, let us not violate its laws, its constitution, its principles, by attempting illegal and unconstitutional punishment. I have no sympathy with those who are opposed to the American Government here; but I love my country, and it is painful to reflect how rapidly the one-man power is advancing. Let it be checked.

These thoughts are hastily thrown together, to turn the attention of able minds to the subject, rather than with a design ention of able minds to the subject, rather than with a design of attempting its full and due elucidation; and all reflecting Americans here, of whatever perty at home, concur in the views with A VOLUNTEER.

THE LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Eastern Mail of Saturday we received copious details of the European intelligence brought to Boston last Thursday by the packet-steamship

The amount of specie received by this arrival is stated at two and a half millions of dollars, a larger

amount than by any preceding steamer.

The dates brought by the Caledonia are from Liverpool to the 20th, and London to the evening of the 19th ultimo. In relation to the produce markets, &c. the Liverpool Times of the 19th says:

"Since the sailing of the steamship Cambria, on the 4th instant, there has been more evidence of a depression in bu-siness generally than at any previous time of late. This unfavorable change has probably been caused in a great degree by the rise in grain both here and in the continental markets, and by the precautions which the Bank of England has taken to limit its discounts. The latter has induced merchants to be more anxious to realize : they have, therefore, brought forward an unusually largs quantity of produce, whilst the home trade operated with less freedom, the supply proving more than sufficient for their requirements, large as the

is, and moderate as prices are.
"There have been large imports of grain and grain produce both here and to several of the leading ports in the United Kingdom; but notwithstanding the abundance of the supplies, there has been a marked improvement in the corn markets throughout Great Britain and Ireland since the 4th nstant. Our report of the European corn trade shows that prices have improved, and that now the market is steady, whilst prices have an upward tendency. The price now paid for Western Canal flour is 39s. to 40s.; Philadelphia 37s. 6d. o 38s. 6d.; Baltimore 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d.; Ohio 37s. to 39s.; Canadian 37s. to 39s.; yellow Indian corn is worth 51s. to 54s., and white 51s. to 53s. Yesterday, April 19, ndian meal was quoted at 25s. to 26s."

BANK OF ENGLAND. The returns published in the Gazette of the 17th show the

In the department of issue the notes in circulation had decreased £318,300, which had been produced by the withdraw-al of £270,711 of gold coin or gold bullion, and £47,589 of

On the debit side of the banking department the notes had increased £599,565, the public deposites had decreased £1,017,572, the private or other deposites had increased £175,653, and the seven-day and other bills had increased £27, 268, making the total of the liabilities £23, 236, 340 On the credit side the Government securities had increased £1,584,365; the other securities had decreased £490,739;

he notes had decreased £866,785; and the gold and silver coin had decreased £61,057, which squared the amount. The bullion in both departments of the Bank had decreased from £10.246.410 to £9.867,053, being a difference of

The paper in actual circulation, including the seven-day and other post bills, had increased from £20,818,234 to £21,390,987, being a difference of £572,753.

The changes exhibited in the present returns are important, and significant of the pressure on the bank. As there had been no steamers for the United States within a week's return, the decrease in the bullion rather exceeds what was generally expected. The most of it has therefore gone by the packet ships, and a small portion is accounted for by the announ-ment of the payment of the dividends within the period. The reduction of the reserve notes in the banking depart-ment clearly shows that the bank had been pressed to a point which cannot be considered safe, and both accounts for and ustifies the stringent proceedings the directors have pursued this week to rectify former errors. The small diminution in the other than public securities shows that up to Saturday last comparatively little of the paper under discount had run off, whilst the other demands upon them necessarily reduced their reserve. The most curious and not the least important item is an increase of nearly £1,600,000 in the Government securities held by the bank

RECEPTION OF THE JAMESTOWN. The United States ship Jamestown, laden with provisions for the relief of the Irish, and commanded by Robert B. FORRES, arrived safely at Cork from Boston, after a prosperous and splendid passage of fifteen days! This noble ship can history: which speaks trumpet-tongued for the national benevolence, and is probably the noblest charity on record." The following particulars are given :

"At eight o'clock, Doctor Parks, surgeon of the vessel, landed at Cove, bearing despatches for the Lord Licutenant and Mr. Labouchere, which he delivered at the consulate, with directions to have them forwarded as speedily as possi-ble. On the intimation of the vessel's arrival being notified to Rear Admiral Sir H. Pigott, he dispatched an officer to ascertain if any immediate assistance was required; and at half-past one o'clock on Monday her Majesty's steamer Aven-ger went out to tow her in. Her arrival called forth the live-liest sensations of joy and gratitude, and thousands flocked to

see the noble ship.

"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was
"A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was A meeting of the Cork District Railway Committee was held on the 13th, when a requisition was promptly prepared, calling on the Mayor to summon a meeting of the citizens to devise the best means of welcoming and acknowledging the gift. The bells of Shandon and of the Cathedral were joyfully rung, and the Cove was splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 14th.

"A deputation of the gentry of Cork, headed by Dr. Millett, J. P., visited the ship on the 13th, and presented Capt. Portes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and Forbes with an address, to which he replied in suitable and touching terms. After some conversation the deputation withdrew, having previously invited Captain Forbes and officers to a public dinner on the 15th instant at Cove, which the galliant gentleman kindly accepted. The dinner was a very splendid affair, and attended by the most influential classes in and around Cove. Captain Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th to promote an adjustment of this deplorable contest, we have a public meeting was held at the County Court-house, Cork, for the purpose of returning thanks to Captain Forbes and his potnicing terms. After some conversation the deputation with the victorious Junta, or to quell the turnuit of a whole city on the verge of insurrection. Nor do we believe that the British Government has ever contemplated to any interference beyond that which is required for the attainment of the objects we have specified; and, although we trust that these objects may be attained, and and around Cove. Captain Forbes was the hero of the day, and acquitted himself in an admirable manner. On the 16th to promote an adjustment of this deplorable contest, we have no doubt that our neutrality has been more useful to the Queen and to our own interests in Portugal than any active co-operation. Nor do we believe that the British Government has ever contemplated to any interference beyond that which is required for the attainment of the objects we have specified; and, although we trust that these objects may be attained, and the country, in this 19th century, are that our influence and mediation may even now be sufficient to promote an adjustment of this deplorable contest, we have no doubt that our neutrality has been more useful to the Queen and to our own interests in Portugal than any active co-operation of acts of a somewhat appalling nature. I speak only of what I know, and you may rely upon what I know, and you may rely upon what I know, and you may rely upon what I know, for the purpose of returning thanks to Captain Forbes and his patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the patriotic crew for the sympathy they had shown towards the ration with the designs of the Court.

defence, or of making any sacrifices which patriotism may require, in order to offer a proper defence. It is feared, however, that a resistance may be useless; that all will give up to the impulse of the enemy; and, lastly, that our beautiful and costly buildings will be destroyed and the city ruined. I do not know how any such thing could be expected; and, even if I should see the city of Mexico taken by that handled of additional and the contribution may require, in order to offer a proper defence. It is feared, however, and are now in the way of mending. Of Algarve and the Alemtejo are completely in the contribution by the "citizens" of Texas here? And why did not the General give back to Texas here own, after we came here and conquered it? When Armijo ran, and the insurgents; and when the Conde de Mello has been well attended to; but there are vast tracts totally nemotic took the reins, he became the trustee of Texas, and not know how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and more how how any such thing could be expected; and, even if 1,000, who will advance to the insurance of the counties, the tillage of the land has been well attended to; but there are vast tracts totally nemotic to the insuranc Why did be appoint a Governor, make up courts, though extreme destitution still prevails in various districts, The state of the capital is frightful. The price of provisions | weigh all other considerations.

ened"—this extremely well-read and Republican portion of the suffered little in its commercial prosperity. These returns "citizens" of Texas? And then these courts, why they have surprised most of those who looked for a far different reclaim to be territorial courts, but are within the limits of a sult. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns

superfluous.

But, if this is now a State or Territory, how unfortunate net Council has been already held on this subject, and that a most distressing mortality among the troops.

It is difficult to treat with due gravity all the ridiculous propositions advanced regarding this "Territory;" yet they are of no little consequence. If Mr. Polk, by the act of his Presidential volition, can create territories and make citizens thus, by a dash of his pen, adding to our population as well as extending our boundaries, we must be careful to frame some new in animal food in every state, including, of course, salted

provisions.

The difficulties of the Ministry of Finance, owing to the scanty and slow returns of the Receivers General, and the small amount of the indirect taxes, are multiplied, and have at length driven the Ministry to temporary expedients to supply the exigencies of the department. It was reported at the Bourse on Friday, and, as we are assured also, credited among the best-informed persons, that the Treasury had raised a loan of thirty millions from the Bank for a year, at five per cent. and that a well-known capitalist has supplied thr more on the same terms.

We believe we are warranted in affirming that M. Guizot, being invited by notes from the Austrian Cabinet, and warm-ly urged by Count d'Appony to declare himself on the subject of the French policy in Italy, had replied, in the name of the Cabinet, in the most satisfactory manner, declaring that France would not give any encouragement to those who dream of the re-constitution of the Italian Union, and consequently M. Rossi has received instructions enjoining him to harmonize more and more with the policy of Austria.

April. It belongs rather to the category of private than of public events, the movements chronicled being chiefly those so much to say lately, had been justified by the Prime Minister for refusing to leave Madrid when ordered elsewhere by the late Ministry, on the ground that, being a member of the Cortes, he was right in placing his legislative above his military duties.

Of the Queen and her movements the following account given by the Madrid correspondent of the London Times:

"MADRID, APRIL 11 .- The hopes of those who really wish well to the young Queen have been as yet defrauded. Notwithstanding the most praiseworthy exertions employed to effect a reconciliation between the royal persons, the same indifference, the same estrangement, may, the same dislike, still exist between them. The unhappy young man who suffered himself, for a vainly royal title, to be led as a vicinity the purpole segrifica of October last, is now praying the in the unholy sacrifice of October last, is now paying the

penalty of his weakness.
"Yielding to the advice of those who she is now aware are anxious for her happiness, the Queen has made advances toward a reconciliation. These advances have not been met as they ought. Her Majesty agreed to the formation of a separate establishment in favor of her royal consort; she has sought, more than once, to arrange all the differences between them in a personal interview; she has written to her hus band; but those who profess to be intimate with the internal band; but those who profess to be intimate with the internal occurrences of the palace say that all has been tried in vain. The interviews have not taken place; the letters have remained without reply; and up to last night there appeared as lit-tle prospect of a reconcilistion as at the commencement.

"One of the conditions said to have been demanded by the

King as a sine qua non was the management of the whole of the Crown property. To this the Queen gave a decided re-fusal, on the ground that the Royal patrimony belonged nei-ther to herself nor to her husband, but to the Crown; and hat she was answerable to the nation for its proper management, and, consequently, could not place it out of her own immediate control. If the story of embezzlement and plunde parrated the other day in the Congress of Deputies by Mador

much attention, the newspapers of the capital, which she in-sists on being regularly brought to her; and she appears to take unusual interest in what passes in the Cortes.

"At 5 o'clock she dresses and goes out to drive. For the last eight or ten days she drives herself in a small pony phaeton—a present, I believe, from the Queen of England, of whom, by the way, she often speaks in terms of great admi-auditory: ration, and whom she declares she is determined to take as her model in all her actions. In her phaeton she is accompanied by her cousin, the Infanta Josepha; and her uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, follows at a short distance in a tiloury, driven by himself. She is not attended by an escort of any kind; an out-rider and one or two servants form her only

suite during these promenades.
"Her drives are invariably in the Prado; and frequently she descends from her carriage and walks for an hour, leaning on her uncle's arm or on her cousin's, and followed at some distance by a servant in the Royal livery, in the midst of the people, whose salute she receives with graceful and grateful attentions. She returns to the palace at 7 or half past 7 o'clock. Her countenance during these excursions bears not the slightest trace of ill humor or sadness; on the contrary, she appears in the midst of her admiring subjects gny and smiling.
"When the King leaves the Palace, he seldom does so

PORTUGAL.

THE CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL. - We have Lisbon news THE CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news on the 10th instant. Count Tojal, on the part of the Queen mental reservation, the real object of the monarch—to reconand the Government, had called on Sir Hamilton Seymour and Admiral Parker, who had placed the British squadron at the Queen's orders, and promised that the men would land immediately, if she desired it, to protect her. The immediate results and the grant was the tardiness of the Queen's General Results and the results of the the result rals on the Alemtejo.

Money was not forthcoming, and the Queen's troops and Generals were at a stand still. Very little more energy was displayed by the insurgents, and it appeared nearly evident sped gladly and prosperously on her mission of mercy. The papers speak of this event as "one of the proudest in Ameri other. The possibility of a Spanish aimed intervention had been increasing, and the prompt action of our resident authorities was the consequence, as it was probable that Donna Ma-ria might solicit the aid of troops from Spain.

The state of the money market was daily worse. The dis-

ount on Bank of Lisbon notes had risen to fifty per cent. The dearth of bread was equally dispiriting, the price of wheat of the first quality being 147 shillings per English quarter. Distress had set in, and some measures were taken for the re-lief of the poor.—Times, 19th ultimo.

On this news the Times remarks :

The information from Lisbon does not induce us to modify the opinion we expressed in our leading article of the same date as to the extent of the intervention of the British forces. We have still undiminished reason to believe that Sir Hamilton Seymour and Admiral Parker have consented that the marines should be landed from the British ships of war now in the Tagus, upon a representation of Count Tojal that the personal security of the Queen was in danger, and that the Ministry could not answer for the tranquillity of the capital; but that the intervention of these troops will be strictly confined to the protection of her Majesty's person and of British supports and property in Lisbon: for we apprehend that the content of the capital to the protection of her Majesty's person and of British supports to allow the capital to the protection of the supports in Lisbon: for we apprehend that the content of the capital to the capital to the protection of her Majesty's person and of British supports to allow the capital to the capital

Meanwhile the Court itself seems at last to have discovered The state of affairs in Ireland is improving. Matters have its deplorable and almost hopeless condition. The provinces reached their worst, and are now in the way of mending. been well attended to; but there are vast tracts totally ne-

reate attorneys, judges, &c., under the Government of the and throughout the country pestilence is at work. Emigra- | has risen to an excessive height, and wheat has been sold for

and throughout the country pestilence is at work. Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace.

The accounts which have been published respecting the quarterly and yearly finances show that England at least has suffered little in its commercial prosperity. These returns have surprised most of those who looked for a far different result. The state of the country, so far as the financial returns afford a clue, is in a healthy, if not a buoyant state.

FRANCE.

Our accounts from Paris are to the 17th instant, by which we learn that the contemplated extension of the present system of free trade in foad to the 31st July, 1848, is now all but certain. The Paris journals of Saturday say that a Cabinet Council has been already held on this subject, and that the Queen to take refuge on board a British man-of-war. We

the Queen to take refuge on board a British man-of-war. the Queen to take reruge on board a British man-or-war. We sincerely hope that in this supreme hour, the Court may be induced to offer such terms as the Constitutional party can accept, and that our influence, which has happily been compromised by no breach of neutrality, may still be enabled to

OPENING OF THE DIET OF PRUSSIA The chambers of the palace of Frederick the Great have ever witnessed a more imposing scene or a more memorable Prussia by King FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. on the 11th of April. The ceremony, which had been purposely appointed for that day of the week, which is usually set apart for the service of God, was preceded by the religious rites of both Churches destined to consecrate and, we had almost said, to

anctify the new compact between the Sovereign and the Prusian nation. In all these observances the Court and the repesentatives of the realm seemed to unite in a common sentiment of honest hope and devout patriotism, alike remote from the turbulence of popular enthusiasm and the stiff pageants of a Court. The arrangements for the reception of the several Courts of the assembled Parliament (as they are henceforth to be called) had been accurately provided; and the Royal speech

be called) had been accurately provided; and the Royal speech was delivered in the great white chamber of the old palace, in presence of the whole Diet, the royal family, the diplomatic body, and of all that is most illustrious in the kingdom.

On such an occasion the conventional language of political declarations might well be laid aside; and the royal dignity could suffer nothing in giving utterance with more than common warmth, to the emotions which the day naturally called forth. The King of Prussia met his people face to face, to renew the pledges of his own coronation, to fulfil the long de-SPAIN.

The intelligence from Madrid comes down to the 12th of April. It belongs rather to the category of private than of public events, the movements chronicled being chiefly those of individuals. Gen. Serrano, of whom the papers have had assembly, and not to re-ecno the earnest wisness which were breathed for the success of this enterprise. It is, as we have once before remarked, the first time in the history of mankind that the absolute Sovereign of a great nation has paid a per-fectly free and disinterested homage to the principle of constitectly free and disinterested homage to the principle of consti-tutional government, under no constraint or impulse but that of his own magnanimous disposition, his confidence in the temper of his people, and his enlightened deference for that public opinion which has made itself irresistibly felt through all the barriers of despotic power. No one can for a moment doubt that the motives which have actuated the King of Prus-

sis do honor to his throne: and we trust that the results of these measures will throw a lasting glory on his reign.

We should do injustice to the Prussian people and to Germany at large, if we failed to notice the admirable spirit they have exhibited since the publication of the patent of the 3d of February. No impatience, no excitement, no mistrust has been allowed to mar the impression which the Royal pro-mise was calculated to produce; but in more than one earnest and patriotic mind the welcome conviction has been awak-ened that the political life of the German nation was benceforth to begin on its true basis, and might be guided to great ends. There has been as yet no disposition to degrade the institutions which would so soon be placed within the reach

of the people into an engine of agitation or of faction, but rather to lend their strength to the support of the Throne and the real advancement of the State.

As if to anticipate these rational views and to remove those As if to anticipate these rational views and to remove those topics which might have provoked the more imperious demands of the country, the King of Prussia has spontaneously promulgated, just before the assembling of the Diet, several of the most important laws which had been under the consideration of the Government. He had proclaimed the principle of complete religious freedom to all sects; he has granted the publicity of the proceedings in the civil and criminal courts of ustice; and the Prussian Envoy at Frankfort has been instructed to bring before the Federal Diet the question of the structed to bring before the Federal Diet the question of liberty of the press, with a view to the complete execution of the pledge contained in the 18th article of the federal com-pact of Germany. At the same time the regulations for the conduct of public business by the United Diet of Prussia are

narrated the other day in the Congress of Deputies by Madoz be correct, the same scruples of conscience did not weigh with Royal persons of more advanced age and maturer judgment, but of less integrity, than the young Isabella.

"The twenty-four hours of each day are still passed apart from each other by the Royal pair. The King retires to repose at an early hour, and rises early. The Queen, on the contrary, seeks her couch at an advanced hour of the night, and often not until four or five o'clock in the morning. She rises late. Her time between breakfast and evening is occupied in a liberal spirit, more akin to the practice of Parliament in this country than to that of the French Chambers; and complete freedom has been secured to the publication of the debates with the names of the speakers.

Such are the favorable auspices under which this session of the first representative assembly of the people of Prussia begins; and we cordially hope that the result of the rounding of the process of the speakers.

many to the high standard of her intellectual power, and to reward the patriotic exertions of the King of Prussia by the abiding gratitude of his people.—London Times, 16th ult. The Journal des Debats gives the following account of the eff-ct produced by the speech of the King of Prussin on the

"The strange impression which the Royal speech produced on the auditory was depicted on the countenances of all. The assembly was thrown into great agitation. A considerable number of Deputies had determined on immediately quitting Berlin and returning home, but the counsels of prudence and moderation prevailed, and the excitement by degrees subsided. The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette properly observes that the King's speech had placed from the onset the deliberation of the Diet on a ground widely different from that which the members, in their preparatory meetings, intended to as

The Union Monarchique thus sums up the objects of Frederick William in assembling the States and the means he has adopted to obtain those objects: "This prince, whom some have called philosophe, but

whom we shall call wise, has comprehended all the dangers of rendering the royal authority too feeble. He does not think until after the Queen's departure. He then goes out in a close carriage, and drives in another and entirely opposite direction to the Prado, and toward those places where few or none are to be met with; and he generally returns at a later hour than the Queen." tion. He has an antipathy to written charters; he reject them with energy, we may even say in rather a military style. such a union. It is a great problem to be solved, and we hope that it will be solved without collision, without any abrupt shocks, without any rebellion. If this great undertaking be brought to a good end, it will be a most forcible demonstra tion of the truth of the dictum, that enlightened liberty is the holy daughter of monarchy.'

> FRUITS OF AGRARIAN GROWTH. The Albany correspondent of the New York "Courier

says in his letter of Tuesday last : "As an indication of some of the darker signs of the times, I transmit the following extract from a highly respectable gen-tleman, a resident of Columbia county, to his friend in this city. It gives some interesting passages in the 'anti-rent

history of that disturbed community:
"The lands in Taghkanic have been parcelled out by subjects and property in Lisbon: for we apprehend that the amount of the disposable British force at Lisbon is not more than sufficient to effect these objects, and would probably be inadequate to give the law to the victorious Junta, or to quell

> them have been compelled to turn their houses into castles, and are obliged to defend their hearths by arms. The still hold the farm they have occupied, and keep in the house about sixty stand of arms, and nearly as many men every night

t once to the Tagus, and may even to tonce to the Tagus, and may even to the Tagus, and the Tagus are the Tagus and the Tagus are the Tagus and the Tagus are the Tagus violence. Self-preservation and self-protection will soon out-